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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,280	10/22/2004	Walter Totsch	257970US0XPCT	9471
22850	7590	03/27/2006	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			WITHERSPOON, SIKARL A	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1621		

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/511,280	TOTSCH ET AL.	
	Examiner Sikarl A. Witherspoon	Art Unit 1621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

The examiner has considered applicants' amendment filed January 24, 2006 and the arguments therein. The arguments were not found persuasive and as such, the following rejection has been maintained and rewritten to include newly added claims.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 15-18, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yates (US 4,443,638).

The instant claims are drawn to a process for preparing aldehydes and alcohols by subjecting olefins to a rhodium-catalyzed hydroformylation with subsequent separation by distillation of the hydroformylation output into products and a rhodium-containing solution, and recirculation of the rhodium-containing solution, wherein the rhodium concentration of said solution is 20 to 150ppm by mass.

Yates teaches a process for preparing alcohols (and aldehydes) by the hydroformylation of internal olefins in the presence of a ligand-modified recycled rhodium catalyst where the rhodium concentration is no greater than 20 ppm based on the total feed. The reaction product is separated from the rhodium catalyst by flash vacuum distillation, followed by hydrogenation to produce alcohols and recycling of the

product-catalyst to the hydroformylation (col. 2, line 45 to col. 3, line 8). The ligands of the rhodium catalyst include trialkylphosphites, tricycloalkylphosphites, and triarylphosphites (col. 3, lines 20-49).

The differences between Yates and the present invention are that Yates teaches a rhodium concentration of no more than 20 ppm, while applicants recite a rhodium concentration of 20 to 150 ppm, and Yates does not expressly teach as ligand, the compound recited in instant claim 8.

The examiner does not find these differences to be a patentable distinction and contends that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the present invention was made, to either increase or decrease the rhodium concentration of the catalyst that is recycled the hydroformylation, with the obvious motivation being to keep the amount of rhodium lost as a result of the process to a minimum, and also to keep the recycled concentration of rhodium at a level that affords proper activity for the hydroformylation reaction. Yates states that the recycle catalyst was actually more active than the fresh catalyst (col. 6, lines 8-9), which suggests to one of ordinary skill that a concentration of rhodium can be found for the recycle catalyst that affords higher catalytic activity than the original catalyst.

The examiner finds it immaterial that Yates does not expressly recite the ligand of claim 8 in his disclosure, absent a showing of some unexpected result afforded by employing the ligand recited by applicants. Yates recites several examples of phosphite ligands that may be employed in his process, and the list is by no means exhaustive. The compound recited in instant claim 8 is not a novel compound, and as such, the

examiner takes the position that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ one of the phosphites listed in the reference, or any known phosphite ligand known to be useful in conjunction with rhodium catalysts for use in hydroformylation reactions.

Claims 6, 12-14, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yates as applied to claims 1-5, 7-11, and 15-18 above, and further in view of Ueda et al (US 5,865,957).

The instant claims further limit the process of the instant invention to the inclusion of a solvent selected from 2,2,4-trimethylpentane-1,3-diol (TEXANOL), dioctyl phthalate, or diisononyl phthalate. Yates does not disclose the use of such solvents; however, Ueda et al, in their hydroformylation process teach that the olefin itself may be used as solvent, or the resulting aldehyde or high-boiling substances may be used, or a compound, such as dioctyl phthalate (col. 4, lines 42-52).

It therefore would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the combined teachings, to employ a solvent such as dioctyl phthalate, in the hydroformylation process taught by Yates, since Ueda et al teach that such a compound, as it is inert to the reaction, may be employed as solvent in such hydroformylation reactions.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed January 24, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The thrust of applicants' arguments is that Yates does not disclose the rhodium concentration in the recycled catalyst solution, and as such, it is impossible to ascertain the recycled catalyst concentration.

The examiner does not find these arguments persuasive. Applicants pointed to the initial rhodium concentration in Example 2 of the Yates reference; however, the examiner would like to direct applicants' attention to Example 1 (table4, entry B), wherein an initial rhodium concentration of 25 ppm is employed. Even if during the reaction, 20% of the catalyst were lost, there would still be 20 ppm of the rhodium catalyst recovered that can be recycled to the hydroformylation reaction. The examiner therefore does not find that the instant claims are patentable of the references relied upon for the rejections of record. The examiner also does not believe that applicants have shown how, or why, the rhodium concentration of the *recirculated* rhodium-containing solution affects or enhances the hydroformylation reaction of the present invention such that the claimed process is patentable over prior art hydroformylation reactions using rhodium-containing catalysts.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sikarl A. Witherspoon whose telephone number is 571-272-0649. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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*Sikarl A. Witherspoon*  
SIKARL A. WITHERSPOON  
PATENT EXAMINER